

## INVESTIGATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

All or some of the information you provide may become available to the public.

OMB # (1024-0236) Exp. Date (11/30/2010) Form No. (10-226)

Reporting Year: 2010	Park: Shenandoah NP				Select the type of permit this report addresses: Scientific Study		
Name of principal invo	· ·			Office Phone: 917-497-6232			
Mailing address: 20 Lauren Way Rincon, GA 31326 United States	Office F 912-473 Office E cynthia			78-0845			
Additional investigators or key field assistants (firs Name: Keely Duff Phone: Name: Cynthia Chin Phone: Name: Lorenza Beati Phone:			n/a		fice email)  Email: kduff13@georgiasouthern.edu  Email: chincj@yahoo.com  Email: lorenzabeati@georgiasouthern.edu		
Project Title (maximu Comparative Analys			ondrial Genetic V	Variation in	Ixodes s	scapularis	
			rk-assigned Permit #: HEN-2010-SCI-0020		Permit Start Date: Oct 01, 2010		Permit Expiration Date: May 15, 2011
Scientific Study Starti Oct 01, 2010		Estimated Scientific Study Ending Date: May 15, 2011					
For either a Scientific Study or a Science Education Activity, the status is:			For a Scientific Study that is completed, please check each of the following that applies:				
Continuing			A final report has been provided to the park or will be provided to the park within the next two years				
			Copies of field notes, data files, photos, or other study records, as agreed, have been provided to the park				
			All collected and retained specimens have been cataloged into the NPS catalog system and NPS has processed loan agreements as needed				
Activity Type: Research							
Subject/Discipline: Invertebrates (Insects	s, Other)						

## Purpose of Scientific Study or Science Education Activity during the reporting year (maximum 4000 characters):

The purpose of this project is to use samples collected from the different regions within the range of I. scapularis and do a comparative analysis of mitochondrial and microsatellite genes in order to see how these different markers compare to each other and whether both support similar population groupings. In studies similar to our own, researchers found that using only sequences of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) was restrictive and failed to detect significant genetic differentiation between populations (Brower and DeSalle 1998; Brunner et al. 1998). By providing additional data for analysis, results should indicate a more realistic depiction of how, why, and where this differentiation is occurring.

## Findings and status of Scientific Study or accomplishments of Science Education Activity during the reporting year (maximum 4000 characters):

Two visits were made to Shenandoah National Park on October 15th and 16th, 2010. During the trips several trails were visited in the Big Meadows area of the park. While using the tick flagging technique, 110 ticks were collected, these primarily consisted of nymphs.

Additional lab work for identification and DNA extraction will be conducted over the course of the next year.

For Scientific Studies (not Science Education Activities), were any specimens collected and removed from the park but not destroyed during analysis?

No

Funding specifically used in this park this reporting year that was provided by NPS (enter dollar amount):

\$0

List any other U.S. Government Agencies supporting this study or activity and the funding each provided this reporting year:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.625 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Dr. John G. Dennis, Natural Resources (3127 MIB), National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.